MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY, : : APRIL 22, 1886. OBEDIENCE TO LAW, Capital and labor are twin forces, which in harmony can rule the country r in discord can destroy it. The harmonious union of these two forces has been too long delayed. Labor switstors are teaching that a man who by fragality becomes a capitalist is a scoundrel and robber, whose life is at the mercy of the mob and whose property is outside the protection of the law, while unwise capital is teaching that organized labor is organized communism, nothing but a combination of anarchists, led by the vagabonds and criminals from the slums of great cities, who seek to destroy homes, business, churches, benevolent and educational institutions. It is hoped the investigation now going on before the Congressional Committee at Washington will produce a better understanding between capital and labor. There is no danger to the country so long as both forces adopt as their motto-obedience to law, On Thursday last Mr. Powder y emblazoned this sign upon the workingmen's banner when be "assured the committee that if it were found that Knights of Labor in the West had violated the laws of labor, the organization would be as ready to help punish them as it is to aid them in redressing wrongs. With the organization the laws of the land stood high above any organizations or corporations." This expression is, no doubt intended as a rebuke to the violence at Fort Worth and other places. Mr. Powderly believes in obedience to law. He knows that the strikers wronged and weakened themselves by overt acts of lawleseness, From the moment that acts of violence begun may be dated a change in the popular attitude toward the strikers No organization ever can be formed which will convince people that one man has a right to interfere by force in the concerns of another. Every time the strikers made a show of physical resistance, every time that they boarded trains, disabled engines, uncoupled care, disarranged switches, or otherwise interfered with the right of the company to operate its road if it could, they deprived themselves of thousands of allies. The Knights of Labor-all labor associations - have the undoubted right to strike and refuse to return to work, except upon its terms. They are the owners of their own labor, and the law very properly makes them the judge of the price it should command. Like all others in all callings, they must often accept what they believe to are responsible to none but themselves and their families for their decision. But in thus deciding for themselves they become law-breakers when they deny others their lawful rights. While it is alike the undoubted right of any to accept the terms which others have rejected; and those who shall do so are responsible only to themselves and their families. None can hinder them except by violation

prosperity. Don't forget the rights of SECRET SESSIONS. The Senate is discussing the question of abolishing secret sessions, However that question may be decided now, if it be to ratain secrecy the decision will not endure, for the people have become aroused upon the subject, and the general opinion is an and ought to be abolished. Frank openness in the sight of the people on the part of their representatives is The representative, whether in the House or Senate, is not there to do his own business but the business of the must be open to those for whom he acts. To undertake to conduct a man's business, then to deny the employer a knowledge of how his own business has been conducted, is a piece of effrontery nified body like the American Senate held when there is question of approvthe country have to undergo discuslars, which, though confided to our the treaty in its hands, could not posshort, in treaty matters another na- is preparing for us.

is employed to hinder any one from

accepting employment, every consid-

eration of right and justice must con-

demu it, and the law must punish it.

Organized industry has been unjustly

tion beside our own is concerned, and we have no right to make public what it requires to be ke t secret. Here, then, is a reason for secret sessions. But in considering ap; ointments the matter is altogether confined to our own country, and is a part of its publie business, and here and therefore there is no excuse for a secrecy that is inconsistent with he delegated duties of representatives of the people. Few men with pure motives and clean hands will vote to retain secrecy in that portion of the Senate's duties that relates to confirming appointments.

CLEVELAND AND THE LAND

The APPEAL recently gave an account of the immense land stealing that is going on in New Mexico, in Wyoming and other Rocky Mountain States; and elsewhere also similar outrages upon the property of the nation are committed, and wholesale scoundrels are transformed into highly respectable men of wealth by proceedings that would disgrace a ship-load of pirates. Pirates perform their rascality openly and take their chances. The land stealers plunder by fraud, with the instincts of the pickpocket and the sly, crawling meanness of the area speak-thief. Our President, the telegraph informs us, with his honest opposition to wrong and in the performance of he duties he has sworn to fulfill, is about to call the attention of Congress to the shameful depredations upon the property of the American people the land thisves are guilty of, and to desire them to pass such laws as will prevent the crime and punish the criminality of these invaders of what remains of the national domain. Again will the curses of corrupt and dishonest men fall upon Mr. Cleveland because he dares to do right. How the political corruptionists, the bribe-takers, the parasites that pander to dishonest schemers, the lovers of deceptions and tricks and frauds do hate Mr. Cleveland! How maledictions upon him fall from their lips foaming with fury! To be hated by the guilty and corrupt is a compliment that virtue has received in all ages, and in proportion as the vials of baffled scoundrels are poured on the President's head the respect and veneration of the people will be accorded

THE EIGHT-HOUR DANGER.

A large proportion of our working people are busily preparing to reduce the day's work to eight hours in the course of the next month. Unexpectedly, and probably to the surprise of the workingmen themselves, quite a number of manufacturing establishments have voluntarily introduced inadequate compensation for the eight-hour system. This, it apthe service rendered; but in accepting pears, has set some of the keenor rejecting terms they may set in- er minds to thinking, and the redividually or collectively, and they sult has brought dismay among those who forsee what those results Cabinet on the land question will be; at least so it is stated. That main result is, that should the eight- said he was prepared to accept reasonbour plan prevail, a soon as trade revives there will be brisk times for labor. This improvement will lead to weaken the Parliament in Dublin and the exaction of higher wages. This demoralize the Parliament in Westaccomplished, the unemployed labor of other lands will swar n to this. The employer will then pick and choose at his will, reduce wages, stop the of the law that gives each and every eight hour system, and laugh at the man the control of his own labor and American workman. Our operatives manhood, and when lawless violence goon relying upon "protection" to keep up their wages. They are blind to the fact that it is the manufacturer's profits, not labor, that is protected. Labor has no protection. All is open free trade there. Foreign labor can denied the protection of law that is come in without paying any duty at frealy given to capital, and the refusal the custom-house, and in that way is excused by the violence and lawlesshome labor will have its eyes opened. lessness that is sometimes employed It is s'ated that many of the more by labor to abridge the rights of fellow astute workingmen see in the eightlaborers. It has never served any good. hour policy the very opportunity that purpose in advancing the interests of is to free the capitalist and crush the industry, for lawlessness can never American workman. That crushing command either increased respect or can be done only with the workingcompensation for labor. Thistle won't mau's aid; is the assistance the capitalbear dgs and lawlessness won't bring ist needs in the eight-hour scheme? The question requires serious and

intelligent investigation. INATTENTION TO FOREIGN TRADE,

Every year shows more and more that the working people of America can produce beyond what the Ameri- bills. It would be impossible, can people can consume, and that the alternative is before us of opening foreign outlets for American labor prothat, as a rule, secrecy is unrepublic. ductions, or of enduring disorders such as are at present disturbing the country and damaging its commerce. We have, in a degree, followed the what the people desire and will have. the old Chinese policy, and are so engaged in "awapping jack-knives" with each other as to partially forget the world outside of us. As we are sowpeople. He is not a principal, but an ing so we shall reap, and before long agent, and as an sgent his proceedings the bitter harvest will show itself. Take the trade of Africa, for instance. That land is now thrown open to commerce, but we are paying no attention to what is exciting the activities and energies of European nations. The Germans, the French, the not to be endured and of which a dig- English and the Dutch are eagerly seeking African trade-we are ought not to be guilty. Secret sessions, which by a modest euphemism are called "executive sessions," are under the called "executive sessions," are called "executive sessions," and the called "executive sessions," are called "executive sessions," are called "executive sessions," and the called "executive sessions," are called "executive sessions," and the called "executive sessions," are called "executive sessions," and the called "executive sessions," are called "executive sessions," are called "executive sessions," and the called "executive sessions," are called "executive sessions," and the called "executive sessions," are called "executive sessions," and the called "executive ses the so-called Kahalari desert is a splening appointments to office by the did and very extensive grazing ground. President, or when the confirmation | There the natives with their rude manor rejection of proposed foreign trea- agement are raising herds of cattle. ties is to be considered. In the latter One native named Kamahamehero case matters outside as well as inside alone has over 20,000 head. The Euglish are at work in this district, which sion. Delicate details of foreign policy is healthy and produces Iruit in promay be concerned. Matters that it | fusion. They intend to raise meat in would be offensive to foreign nations abundance for the English market, at to have made the subject of open de- lower price than the ranchmen of Colbate may have to be introduced. Also orado, Texas, Montana and Wyoming there may be confidential particu- can offer. India and other places are entting into our wheat trade, and now diplomatists and essential to be Africa is going to wipe out our exports known to the body having the fate of of cattle; a cold prospect for the American farmer, yet we go on changing jack-knives among ourselves, noticing sibly be placed before the world. In nothing outside. A rough awakening

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH AGAINST THE MEASURE.

Addresses by the Duke of Argyle, Mr. John Morley and Lord Spencer.

LONDON, April 21 .- A conference of the Conservative Association of Great Britain will be held on May 15th to consider the home rule question and to reorganize the party. Lord Salis-bury will address a meeting at St. James's Hall in the evening.

CHAUBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Bir singham this evening, said that Mr. Parnell would not regard as per manent any settlement of the Irish government which would not enable him to sever the last link between Ireland and England. No free people worthy of the name would submit to such restrictrictions on their re-pressive authority as Mr. Gladstone osed. As regards Mr. Glad-e's alteration of the land purchase proposed. bill, the amount proposed by him was only a paper estimate. It could not be doubted that at least £150,000,000 would be required. He (Chamberlain) would sooner quit politics alto-gether than pledge British credit for such a sum and such a purpose. Irishmen ought to be allowed to attend Westminister and vote on all matters not specially remitted to at the Parliaments at Dublin. He would support Mr. Gladstone all that he consistently could, if the latter attepted the modification which he (Chamberlain) suggested.

Mr. Chamberlain said he would be glad to concede Uister a separate As sembly. The modifications he suggested must not be left to a committee, out the government ought to give guarantee that they would be accept-The meeting unanimously indor ad Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

LORD SPENCER, speaking at Newcastle to-day, said there was two ways to treat with the Irish problem, coercion and conces-The former is a dangerous SiOn. means by which to restore order. But what then? He comba ted the accusation that Mr. Gladstone was handing the government of Ireland over to crime-mongers. Judging from the evidence attained during his term of office as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Le had not found that the supporters of the Parnell policy encouraged crime and conspiracy. The colleagues of Mr. Parnell, he said, have a real affec-tion for their country, and their ability is undoubted. Tax-payers will incur no risk from the land scheme pro-posed by Mr.Gladstone. The great body of the Irish people do not want sepa-ration, knowing it to be impossible owing to the geographical position of Ireland and the ties of blood and business relations existing between people of Ireland and England. Mr. Gladstone's proposals, he said, would strengthen the union between the two

countries. Lord Spencer said that the Irish landlords' rights had often been curtailed, and that it would be unfair in settling the whole question to withhold protection from them. It would be qually unfair to leave the settlement the land question to the Dublin rliament. There was a perisct Parliament. agreement among the members of the

MR. JOHN MORLEY able modifications of the Irish bills. The retention of the Irish representatives in the House of Commons would

Mr. Morley said it was impossible for the government to revive the coercion act. If it did revive that act it would only play into the hands of the Irish desperadoes in America. The proposition on which the government's policy depended was this: are willing and bound to run ricks to give Irishmen the degree of power necessary to teach them a responsibilwhich fits men for freedom for a place in a free and constitutional system of government. He was willing to listen to a practical plan to retain the Irish members at Westminster. He had not seen such a plan, and he was not sanguine that a suitable one would be invented. power on earth, however, could prevent the Irish representatives from being admitted to Westminster, they being the arbitrators and masters of English legislation.

The meeting was attended by over 4000 persons, and great enthusissm prevailed. Resolutions were adopted supporting Mr. Gladstone's policy.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE, in a speech at Glesgow, admitted the sincerity of Mr. Gladstone. He he-lieved the Premier was misled by the Parnellites when he seceded from the position arouned by him before the elections. He strongly opposed Gladstone's proposals as embodied in the home rule and land purchase said, to intrust the government of Ireland to men whose object was separa-

The Dilke-Crawford Case. LONDON, April 21.-Subpœnas are nesses in the Dilke-Crawford case, including Sir Charles Dilke's late butler and footman, and, if possible, the at-tendance of the woman "Fanny" will be secured. Sensational evidence is expected. The Queen's proctor will apply for a new trial on May 4th. Mrs. Crawford will testify to prove her confession to her husband. Sir Charles Dilke will then swear a categorical Sir Charles will be defended by Sir Henry James.

Believed to Have Been Made Away With,

ISPECIAL TO THE APPRAL-I BIBNINGHAM, ALA., April 21.—There has been a suspicion in the city to-day that the negro who attempted to out-

Stabbed in a Drunken Brawl. Pirranuso, Pa., April 21.--In a dranken street brawl early this morning Wm. Fitzsimmons, aged twenty-one years, was stabled in the left breast by Wm. Blakeley, a companion. Fitzsimmons's injuries are believed to

Western Export Association CHICAGO, ILL., April 21 .- The Western Export Association (whisky pool) was in session here to-day, and indulged in considerable general discussion. Definite action was confined to the appointment of the following committee to formulate a plan for an early and more stable association to take the place of the present one: F. G. Guff, Walter Freiburg and W. M. Hobert, Condanati; J. B. Greenhut, if necessar Adolph Woodner, C. S. Clark and Wal-the strike

ter Barker, Peoris; Jonathan A. Bell, P. J. Hennezsy and Thomas Lynch, Chicago; Peter Her, Omaba; C. Fairbanks, Terre Haute. The committee at once held a meeting, and unanimously agreed to submi a report tomorrow recommending an association to be incorporated under the laws of Illinois with a capital of about \$200,-000. Strict regulations to limit duction are to be adopted. Me ship is to be restricted to firms in the present amociation. The main point in the plan is that distillers who are paid by the pool to keep their es abishments closed wil have in the inorgonation and capital of the associa tion a tangible guarantee for their claims. Where the pool is established it is proposed to commence vigorous warfare upon all unsfilliated distillers and freeze them out of the business.

THE LEE DISASTER. Estimates of the Principal Losses by the Flood

LES, MASS, April 21 - The estimates the losses by the flood now obtainsble are as follows: Harrison Garfield, on paper mills and machinery, \$30, 000; on finished stock, \$50,000; on material, \$20,000. John McLaughlin's machine shop, \$10,000; John Vorrens, paper-mill, \$10,000; mailer losses ag-gregate \$22,000. The damage to roads, ridges, etc., is at least \$15,000. lief committee has been formed and its members are everywhere meeting with hearty assistance. C. W. Field telegraphs to draw on him for \$1000. The bodies of five of the victims now lie in the little chapel of the village The funeral services will occur at 2:30 eleek p.m. to morrow.

The correct list of the victims of the flood is as follows: A. N. White, aged forty-eight; Mrs. Whits, aged forty-seven; Ida May White, aged ten; Alice I. White, sged eight; Simon Dowd, Mr. T. King and Mrs. Char. King. The bodies of Mr. Dowd and I'n White have not yet been found.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

New York, April 21 .- The jury in the case of Gen. Shaler have disagreed and been discharged. They stood eight to four for acquittal.

Louisville, Ky., April 21.- James H. Hudson of Buffalo, while working on the Ohio river bridge, fell thirty feet on to a barge below and was terribly mangled. He will die.

Little Rock, Ark., April 21,-The Augusta special says J. J. Cook & Bro., general merchants, signed to-day. Liabilities, \$23. Liabilities, \$23,000; nominal assets, \$46,000.

New York, April 21.—The condi-tion of Mr. Charles Crocker, who was injured by the overturning of his wagon yes erday, is about the same; perhaps slightly better.

West Chester, Pa., April 21.—The large barn of Jesse and Jared Darlington, three miles from this place, was burned to-day. Forty cows and three horses perished in the flames.

Cornwall, Ont., April 21 .- The town all, in which is situated the jail, was partially de-troyed by fire this morning. Two prisoners, John Craig and bn Laurie, were burned to death.

Pittsburg, Pa , April 21 .- By a fall of slate at the Crabtree Coal Mines, near Latrobe, Pa., miners John Welsh Wm. Stokes were seriously injured. Stokes, it is thought, will die. Little Rock, Ark., April 21,-The Democratic Executive Committee of the First District, at Jonesboro, to-day decided to sall a Conor spain vention at Jonesboro September 10th.

Troy, N. Y., April 21,- James Townsend of Corinto, Hiram Davis and a boy named Jones were drowned while attempting to cress the river at Hadley, Saratoga county, y sterday. Their boat was caught by floating logs and carried over a d. m. Paterson, N. J., April 21.-The

works of the Paterson Dyeing and Finishing Company, at Riverside, a suburb of Paters n, was burned early this morning. The loss is \$60,000, almost covered by insurance. The fire was of accidental origin.

Brunswick, Mo., April 21.—The coroner's jury charge J. B. Banning, a doctor of Salisbury, Mo, with the murder, through abortion, of Laura Sterne, the young girl whose dead body was found in the public school grounds here yesterday morning.

Harrieburg, Pa., April 21.-The merchant bar mill at the Pennsylvania Steel Works was entirely destroyed by fire this morning, caused by the explosion of a lamp. The mill was valued at \$150,000, on which there is an insurance of \$50,000, which will cover the loss.

Milwankee, Wis., April 21,--A pecial dispatch from Cheboygan, special dispatch Mich., received in this city at noon to-day, announced the opening of the Straits, three steam barges having entered Lake Huron on their way down, closely followed by the Chicago and Milwankee fleets.

Shenandoah, Pa., April 21.-At Wiggans colliery this afternoon John Shamousky and his brother, and two Hungarians, names noknown, were working a gangway, when a blast exploded prematurely, killing Shamousky and fatally injuring his brother. The other two men are seriously but not fatally

New York, April 21.-The annual encampment and convention of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New York began here to day in the Academy of Music and Tam-Hall. The march of the veterans to the scene of the encampment was very imposing, about 3000 men being in line. The attendance at the convention is the largest in the history of the organization in this State.

Albany, N. Y., April 21 .- The bill repealing the Broadway surface railroad charter passed the Assembly this afternoon by a vote of 100 to 16. bill now goes to the Governor for his signature. The bill providing that the consent of a certain proportion of the property owners of the line shall securbefore the granting of a street railway franchise was passed 98 to 13. The bill to wind up the Broadway Surface Railroad corporation was passed 97

New York, April 21 .- It is understood that the grand jury was engaged lo-'ay in hearing evidence in Broadway railroad scandal, and in looking into the question of bringing indictments against the Executive Committee of the Empire Protective Association for conspiracy and intimidation in ordering the conductors and drivers on the street railways to stop work; al o the question of punishing the persons responsible for recent and existing boycotts.

Money for the St. Louis Strikers, Sr. Levis, Mo., April 21.—The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor received to-day \$8,000 in drafts and postal money orders for the strikers' fund. One contribution, 2500, was received from the New York Protective Association, accomsubscription would be sent each week, if necessary, patil the settlement of

THE LINE TO BIRMINGHAM.

CAPT. GRANT IN THE FIELD PUSHING WORK.

A Thousand Men to Break Ground at Once-Other Southern Railroads.

The Memphis and Bymingham Railread Company have bought a tes of the Elyton Land Company for depo's. shops, etc. Toirty-six thousand dol-lars in cash was paid. Work on the new railroad is to begin within sixty days. One thousand bands will break the earth simultaneously. The com pany propose to erect a large grain elevator. The transfer of properly for sites raised quite a boom in lots in the neighborhood selected, \$15,000 worth having changed hands in the last

A SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE APPEAL from Birmingham received last night supplements this as follows: 'Capt. Grant, chief engineer for the Kansas City railroad line from here to Memphis, says he expects to make of it the quickest job of railroad building ever ione in the South. His calculation is to complete the road in eighteen months. He says he will put five loesting parties in the field as soon as they can be organized and will let the to contractors as fast as it is located.

The Georgia Midland,

The Georgia Midlaud has been let, except four miles at the Columbus end and fifteen miles southwest from Grif-Both of these sections are light and can be quickly completed. Work will be started within ten days. It is expected that the rand will be com-pleted by May, 1887. It is thought that the first twenty-five or thirty miles extending into Harris and Tal-bot counties will be finished in time to carry the next cotton crop to market.

A Long Run. The lease of the Virginia Midland by the Richmond and Danville railroad is likely to give Atlants improved facilities for reaching Weshington City. The stockholders of the Virginia Midland are the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville, and the lease of the former road by the latter is simply a consolidation of the interests of the stockholders. This will be one of the longest runs known for solid trains, the distance from Atlanta to Washington being 648 miles.

Nearly Ready to Change, The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad has almost completed its preparations for changing its gauge the standard. On Thursday, the 22d instant, the gauge of the Alabama Central division will be changed. This division lies between Selma and

Alabama and Florida,

A committee of citizens of Ozark consisting of J. W. Dowling, M. H. Daughtry, S. D. Parker, H. H. Blackman, Wm. Garner and W. H. Simmons, was appointed at a meeting last week to call upon the people of that vicinity to co-operate in the movement for extending the Alabama and Florida

LABOR NOTES.

The New York Street-Car Strike, New York, April 21,-It is talked shout among the street-car strikers again, as it was on Monday, that unless a spe dy agreement is reached they will stop every means of public conveyance in the city by tying up the sur ace and el-vated roads, and even the ferry boats. The Railroad Commissioners, find-

ing that their mission was at au end, started for Albany this afternoon, leaving the road and the strikers to fight it out. Counsel for the strikers will next Mor day lay before the commissioners charges against the road for violating its charter in not running cars regularly; in not reducing its fare when its earnings exceed 10 per cent. of its capital stock, etc. The Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association this afternoon issued a card to the public, denying that it is in sympathy with or resorts to violence pending strikes. There is very little probability that the Third Avenue Railroad company will change its position. There is nothing left for the employes to do but return to work upon as favorable terms as they can make. Already the places of many of them are filled by new men whom they cannot displace. There are many complaints made by the men who were compelled to go out on a strike be-cause ordered to do so. They are anxious to get back to work. The probabilities are that if the orders are not issued for them to return to work o-morrow many of them will go back without orders.

Affairs about the stables of the several street railroad companies are very quiet to-night. There seems to be ttie to support the rumor that there will be a general tie up in the morn-None of the men have yet ceived orders to quit work, and the campanies are all running their full complement of mer, with the exception of the Third avenue line.

Late to-night there was a rumor that the strikers had threatened to set fire to the house of Superintendent Robertson of the Third Avenue Line. At the Fifty-ninth Street Police Sta tion it was learned that the Superin tendent had asked and had been granted a special watch for his resi The men at midnight were yet continuing a long session, about which they were extremely mysterious. It was at that hour generally believed that an extensive tie-up would be decided on. There is not a ittle uneasiness as to possible events

of the coming day. New York, April 22 -2:30 A. M.-While the meeting of strikers is still in session it is given out that a determination had been reached to order a mense crowds. tie up of all the street-car lines in the city at 4 o'clock this morning. The meeting is said to be having trouble with the representatives of the Second Avenue line, who are making a vigorous protest against work again. further understood that earnest negoiations are in progress, not only with employes on the elevated reads and on all the ferry lines between this city and Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, but also with the conductors and drivers on all of the Brooklyn and Jersey City lines of cars.

Special Deputies to Be Sworn in at Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 21,-This evenng Sheriff Hanchett decided to swear, in 200 deputies and distribute them in he Lake Shore yards to-morrow. The deputies will be armed and will be in-structed to afford the fullest protection in their power to further any effort by the railroad company to send out trains. Gen. Oglesby left the city tonight for the State capital.

Striking Servant Girls.

S.E. RIDGELY

Successor to MURRAY & RIDGELY, TAILOR, DRAPER & IMPORTER

No. 38 MADISON STREET.

Cordially invites an impection of his Large, Fresh and Varied Spring and Summer Stock of English, French and German Worsteds, Cassimeres and Saltings, comprising the Latest Designs and Finest Textures in Gentlemen's West.

MS Samples and Prices on application to those

who have left measures.

servant girls. They have come to the State Treasurer's Report conclusion that they are not receiving enough pay, and some time ago a mited demand was made of their em ployers for higher wages, but in nearly every case they met with refusal. The wages paid is from \$14 to \$16 per month. Yesterday about twenty-two of the girls walked out of their spective kitchens and came to this ity, leaving their mistresses to manage affairs as best they could. As the summer resorts are now securing help, the girls think it is a good time of the

year to strike. Big Strike at Brooklyn. New York, April 21 .- At midnight to-night 6000 employes of the sugar re-fineries of the Eastern District of Brooklyn struck because of non-compliance with demands, for an advance n wages, presented vesterday. It is es imated that the loss of one firm on suear now ready for shipment will be between \$50,000 and \$100 000. It is be-Reved 4500 of the 6000 strikers are controlled by Havemeyer & E.der.

Dispatches Received at Missouri Pacific Headquarters. New York, April 21.-The following dispatch was received at the office of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company to-day from Parsons, Kas : "The ocomotive firemen held an immense meeting here last night. Not one word was spoken in favor of or indorsing the strike, but condemning the action of those who ordered it. The firemen have conducted themselves in a manner to command our

admiration. The following dispatch was received

Sr. Louis, April 21, 1886. Matager Tausig reports that he has now caught up with all the accumula-tions in the yards; 759 cars moved

across the bridge yes erday. H. M. HOXIE.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Parsons, Kas , April 11 .- At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen held here last night a committee was appointed to investigate the cause of discharge of a number of the brotherhood, and if after investigation they are found to have been discharged without sufficient cause, the committee will ask for their reinstatement. The lodge officers reviewed the recent strike and pronounced it unjustifi-

The Baltimore Strike Drawing to a Close,

BALTIMORS, April 21 .- The strike of the street-car drivers appears to be reaching a close. It is stated that the Union line has arranged with the old drivers to go to work at the reduced pay until the lit of May, when their demand will be granted. One of the Frick lines had fourteen cars running to-day, all new drivers, and more will be added to-morrow. The Central line bas five or six cars running, and the officers of the company state they will add several more to-morrow. The drivers are becoming dissatisfied with idleness, and they want money. expected that the strike will close

with theend of the present week.

The Iron and Steel-Workers PITTSBURG, PA., April 21.—The members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers in this city are discussing what will be the demands of their association when the new scale is presented to the iron manufacturers on the 1st of July next. On Saturday evening meetings will be held by numerous lodges in this city to elect delegates to the National Convention. In regard to the probable demands of the workmen this year a member of the association said to-day that a majority were in favor of ask-ing for \$5.50 per ton for puddling, on the 24 cent card basis. A few, however, strongly advocated \$6 per ton, but he was inclined to think the \$5.50 scale would be adopted. This will be an advance of 50 cents per ton on the present scale. In the other departments the advance asked for will be in the same proportion.

Refused a Parrant on Gov. Ogles-by's Requisition,

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 21.—Lieut.-Gov. Morehouse, who is acting as Governor during Gov. Marmaduke's absence in New York, refused to-day to issue a warrant, on Gov. Oglesby requisition, for the deputy sheriffs who fired on the mob in East St. Louis two weeks ago, and who are now confined in this city. They will be held here until the charges against them for killing the man Thompson on the bridge the same day they fired on the mob are disposed of.

Funeral of the Bishop of Madrid, MADRID, April 21 .- The remairs of the Bishop of Madrid, who was shot by a priest on Sunday last, were buried to-day in the center of the cathedral. The body was dressed in the Bishop's robes and lay in an open coffin, which was borne from the Episco pal residence to the cathedral by canons, preceded by 300 priests and by the Papal Nuncio, the Cabinet Ministers, corporation authorities and other prominent The procession was witnessed by im-

That's What's the Matter. The best physicians of Memphis

say that a great many persons are afflicted with a morbid condition of the liver, and yet do not know what is the matter with them, from the fact that the sluggish action of this gland is not attended with any local pain or soreness. The distinguishing characteristic of a Torpid condition of the Liver is usually to be found in the sallowness of the complexion, which clearly shows that the biliary matter has not been properly secreted from the blood, owing to the inactivity of the Liver, but has been retained in the circulation, and absorbed by the various tissues; thus showing the yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes; more or less pois oning the whole system. This com-plaint is usually attended with great epression of spirits, "the blues, activity, drowsiness, sick headache, costiveness and indigestion.

The direct action of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator upon this New York, April 21.—There is gland makes it effectual in treating all trouble in Tarrytown among the abnormal conditions of the Liver.

STATE TREATMENT'S OFFICE, April 1, 1886.
To His Excellency Wm. B. Bate, Governor of the State of Ternessee—Sir: I hereby make to you my Quarterly Report, as State Treasurer, from January 1, 1886, to April 1, 1886.

RECEIPTS. balance in Treasury January 1 To amount received from-

To amount received in Trustees.

County Court Clerks.

Circuit Court Clerks.

Supreme Court Clerks.

Chancery Court Clerks.

Criminal Court Clerks.

Law Court Clerks.

Bavenue Collectors.

Bank Tax. tate Tax Insurance Companies.

Lessees State Penitentlary. State Tax Express Compani

DISBURSEMENTS By amount paid: Interest on State debt..... Interest on school fund... \$261,672 50 69,467 36 54,911 21 22,706 08

alary, Sup't of Capitol.
slary, Sup't of Capitol.
slary, Sup't of Public Instruction
alary, Sup't of Public Instruction
alary, Court of Referees.
slary, Att'y Gen. and Reporter.
slary, Assistant Librarian.
alary, Librarian.
lierk hire by Secretary of State. Clerk hire by Sup't Publ c Instruction
Clerk hire in Governor's office
Clerk hire in Comptroller's office
Clerk hire in Transurer's office
Expense of Capitol
Expense of Supreme Court
Expense of Sec'y of State's office
Expense of Court of Referees
Expense of Funding Board
Expense of Funding Board
Expense of Treasurer's office
Expense of Treasurer's office
Expense of Comptro ler's office
Expense of Dank of Teanescee,
'new issue'
Expense of Lank of Teanescee,
'new issue'
Expense charges
Pension to blind
State penitentiary building re-

State penitentiary building re-paired, etc. State Foard of Health

tate Foard of Health

ablishing Act.

lospital for Insane, West Tenn,

lospital for Insane, East Tenn

dospital for Insane, Middle Tenn

Railroad assessment

ablic printing

Retunded revenue

state Normal College Tax aggregates.
Arre ting tugitives.
Bank of Tennessee new lieue certificates canceled.
Bank of Tenn. old issue canceled.

Balance in Treasury April 1, 1886, \$181,003 48
The above balance consists of—
Amount in bank, as per Schedule

9161,903 48 SCHEDULE No. 1,

Showing Balance in Bank April 1, 1886 First National Bank, Nashville... \$8,913
Fourth National Bank, Nashville... 961
Bank of Hartsville... 961
Mechanies Bank of Knoxvil e... 21,141
Cleveland National Bank... 999
First National Bank, Chattanoogs 5,713
Union & Planters Bank, Memphis... 1,940
Reconscille asvines Bank... 1,1940 Brownsville davings Bank..... Stalbyville Savings Bank.... Stale National Bank, Memphis Bank of Sparts
Franklin Bank, Clarksville
Peoples National Bank, Pelaski
Mercantile Bank, Memphi
National Bank, Bristol
Stones River National Bank, Mor-

freesboro
cokout Bank, Mortistown
ank of Sweetwater
irst National B'nk, Murireesboro
ommercial National Bank, Nashville

\$150,280 4 Of the above the amount in the Mechanics Bank of Knoxville, \$21 M1 41, is in suit. The amount in Shelbyville Savings Bank, \$3,655 56, not subject to check, ank having suspended, thus leaving balance in banks, available and subject to check, \$134,823 47.

This is to certify that I have compared the above statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer's office for the quarter beginning. January I, 1886, and ending April I, 1886, with the accounts in my own office as Comptroller, and find the same to be correct. I have also examined the statements rendered by the different dopositories of the State, and find their respective statements to arree with the amounts as set forth in the appended sete uie. I have also made actual count of all cash on hand in the Treasurer's office, and find the amounts to be as reported in the above and that said report is in every respect correct. April I, 1886. P. P. PICKARD.

Executive Office, Naseville, April I,

April 1, 1886. P. P. PICKARD, Comptroller.

Executive Office. Nashville, April 1, 1886.—The foregoing statement of all moneys now in the Treasury of the State of Tennessee, and such as have been received therein and been disbursed therefrom for the period set forth in said report, it being from January 1, 1886, to April 1, 1886, made by John W. Thomas, Treasurer, and certified by P. P. Pickard, Comptroller, in conformity to requirements of the Lagislative act passed March 22, 1883, has been examined by me and found correct; and the same is hereby certified and ordered published. certified and ordered published. WM. B. BATE, Governor.



and Glest. We have sold considerable, and in every case it Alcott & Link. Hulten, W. T.

Non-Resident Notice. o. 6107, R.D.—In the Chancery Court o Shelby county, Tenn,—The State of Ten-nesses for its own use, etc., vs. Mary A. Brownet al.

nessee for its own use, etc., vs. Mary A. Brown et al.
It appearing from bill which is sworn to it his cause that the defendant, John Hiddleston, or Huddleston, is a resident of the State of Leublana; that Wm. P. Barton is a resident of Mississippi; that D. M. Duflose is a resident of Georgia; that Warren Truss is a resident of Mississippi; and all non-residents of Tennessee; and that Mrs. A. T. Grynor and husband, A. T. Gaynor, are also non-residents of Tennessee;
It is therefore ordered, That they all make their appearance herein, at the courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1886, and plead, answer or demur to complainants. plead, answer or demur to complainants bill, or the same will be taken for confessor as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This Sist day of March 1886. A copy—attest:

A copy attest;
I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Mayter.
I. M. Bradley, Deputy Clerk & Market
n Johnson, Sol Nor sometal;
the